

CONFIDENTIAL]

[No. 19 of 1895.]

SELECTIONS FROM THE VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 11th May 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU. Monthly.			1895.	1895.	
1	Kayasth Patrikā ... Bi-monthly.	Lucknow ...	Munshí Deví Prasád	For April ...	8th May ...	217 copies.
2	Bundelkhand Punch ...	Jhánsi ...	Munshi Nannhu Prasád.	1st May ...	5th May ...	250 "
3	Faryád-i-Hind ... Tri-monthly.	Allahabad ...	Lálá Bajrangbali Prasád.	" " ...	" " ...	"
4	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Munshi Bhaggu Khán	10th May ...	11th " ...	250 copies.
5	Kayasth Hitkari ...	Agra ...	Munshi Kámtá Prasád.	" " ...	10th " ...	300 "
6	Mufid-i-Am ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	1st " ...	5th " ...	75 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(continued).						
Weekly.						
				1895.	1895.	
7	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Khawājā Tajammul Husain.	7th May ...	9th May ...	
8	Akbār-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Hakīm Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khān.	30th Apl. & 7th May	5th & 10th May ...	150 copies.
9	Akbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wāris Ali ...	8th May ...	9th May ...	200 "
10	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'īd ...	1st " ...	6th " ...	800 "
11	Anīs-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varma.	4th " ...	" " ...	250 "
12	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal	" " ...	7th " ...	300 "
13	Āzād ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	3rd " ...	5th " ...	250 "
14	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnām Singh	8th " ...	9th " ...	600 "
15	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwari Lal Misra.	1st & 8th May ...	6th & 11th May ...	700 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thākur Prasād.	4th " ...	7th " ...	400 "
17	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khān.	6th " ...	8th " ...	370 "
18	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Ganga Prasād Varma.	8th " ...	9th " ...	300 "
19	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Saiyad Abdul Ali	5th " ...	10th " ...	100 "
20	Kārnāmāh ...	Lucknow ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yāqub.	10th " ...	11th " ...	275 "
21	Kashahāf ...	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Faiyāz Ahmad	24th April ...	" "
22	Kāyasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore ...	Bai Devi Prasād, B.A., B.L.	10th May ...	" " ...	200 copies.
23	Matla-i-Nūr ...	Ditto ...	Munshi Bihari Lal ...	4th " ...	7th " ...	50 "
24	Mihr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Karīm-ullah.	7th " ...	10th " ...	400 "
25	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	S. Ibn Ali ...	5th " ...	9th " ...	180 "
26	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Sahāranpur ...	Pandit Avatār Kishun.	30th April ...	8th " ...	475 "
27	Ditto ...	Jaunpur ...	Maulvi Muhammad Muhsin.	6th May ...	9th " ...	60 "
28	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamna Dās Biswas.	7th " ...	" " ...	450 "
29	Nasīm-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz Khān.	30th April ...	7th " ...	70 "
30	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Muhammad Fāhīm-ud-dīn.	8th May ...	10th " ...	230 "
31	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamīd Khān.	4th " ...	5th " ...	250 "
32	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	2nd " ...	" " ...	300 "
33	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Pratāp Kishun	8th " ...	11th " ...	360 "
34	Rohilkhand Punch	Ditto ...	Qāzi Saiyad Abdul Ali	5th " ...	10th " ...	125 "
35	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Pandit Banwari Lal Misra.	4th " ...	6th " ...	125 "
36	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairaj Singh	6th " ...	11th " ...	304 "
37	Tātī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	4th " ...	7th " ...	200 "
38	Vernacular Advertiser	Lucknow ...	Rāmji Dās Bhārgava	7th " ...	8th " ...	1,000 "
39	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khan.	2nd & 9th May ...	5th & 9th May ...	200 "
Daily.						
40	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasād.	6th to 11th May ...	6th to 11th " ...	521 copies (including 92 copies taken by Government).
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Monthly.						
41	Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Magazine.	Aligarh ...	Munshi Niyaz Muhammad Khān.	For May ...	5th May ...	100 copies.
Bi-weekly.						
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtāz-ud-din.	7th & 10th " ...	8th & 11th May ...	460 copies (including 286 copies taken by Government).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI.			1895.	1895.	
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
43	Chaturvedi Patrika ...	Agra ...	Pandit Lokmani Das Misra.	For May ...	6th May
44	Maheshwari ...	Hapur (Meerut) ...	Babu Harsaran Das.	„ April ...	7th „ ...	45 copies.
	<i>Bi-monthly.</i>					
45	Sajjan Vinod ...	Agra ...	Pandit Shri Krishna Lal.	5th May ...	5th May ...	250 copies.
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
46	Almora Akhbar ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwal.	6th „ ...	9th May ...	108 copies.
47	Bharat Bhushan ...	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	3rd „ ...	5th „
48	Bharat Jiwan ...	Do. ...	Babu Ram Krishna Varmā.	6th „ ...	8th „ ...	1,500 „
49	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Jagan Nath Tiwari.	9th „ ...	11th „ ...	350 „
50	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashya Chalak Dan...	6th „ ...	10th „ ...	65 „
	<i>Daily.</i>					
51	Hindustan ...	Kalānkānkar (Partabgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayal Shukla.	4th to 10th May ...	5th to 11th May ...	470 copies.
	HINDI-URDU.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
52	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Hai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	3rd May ...	5th May ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
	MARATHI.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
53	Sevoda Sindhu ...	Rhandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	8th May ...	10th May ...	350 copies.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
54	Nyaya Sudha ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Ram Chandra Patwardhan.	6th May ...	10th May ...	400 copies.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

BHARAT JIWAN.
6th May 1895.

1. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 6th May, in commenting upon the Chitral imbroglio, observes that though the campaign in Chitral might be continued some time longer, there could be no doubt that India would ultimately have to pay some subsidy to that country as well. Ever

Chitral affairs.

since the Russian scare has seized the souls of Englishmen, they have been labouring under the false impression that the Afghan tribes, if well disposed towards them, would not let the Russians approach India without offering a strong resistance and giving them a tough fight. This is, so far as one can judge from the character of the Afghans, quite a misplaced trust on their fidelity. It has been reported that Umra Khan won over to his side a portion of the forces of the Amir of Kabul by proclaiming a *jehād* or religious war against the British Government. The Amir has been receiving a handsome subsidy and improved arms from the Indian Government for so many years, and now see the spectacle of his men going over to the enemy of that Government without the least scruple. It is really a great pity that the Government should still continue to trust and make much of the Afghans and other Muhammadans, and distrust and make light of its Hindu subjects who have always been so loyal to, and shed their blood freely for, it. Whenever and wherever Government has had to encounter a brave enemy, it has always sent more of its Hindu soldiers than the Musalmān ones; so that it would appear that Government is ready to implicitly rely on the fidelity of Hindus to fight its wars and lose their heads in foreign countries, but in nothing else. However, to spend Indian money on Chitral affairs is quite useless and Government cannot possibly derive any gain therefrom.

OUDE PUNCH.
2nd May 1895.

2. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch*, of the 2nd May, referring to the already unsatisfactory condition of the Indian finance, observes that the despatch of the Chitral Expedition was sheer meddlesomeness on the part of the Indian Government. If one rapacious animal tore to pieces

Chitral Expedition and its effect on
Indian finance.

another what did it matter to the Government? Besides, Umra Khan was not so strong and powerful a ruler that any apprehension could be entertained as to his possible encroachment on the frontier of India. Dr. Robertson had, therefore, no business to embroil himself in the Chitral complication. If there was an occasion for interference in Chitral at all, it was for Kashmir and not for the Indian Government. Dr. Robertson rashly interfered and he was shut up in the Chitral fort and besieged. This necessitated the despatch of a relief force that must cost India, which is already in financial throes, some crores of rupees.

ĀZĀD.
3rd May 1895.

3. The *Āzād* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, says, now that Dr. Robertson has been relieved, Sher Afzal Khan and his companions captured, and Umra Khan has taken to his heels, it remains to be seen who is appointed the ruler of Chitral. Amir-ul-Mulk, who murdered his brother, Nizam-

Suggestions on the settlement of
Chitral affairs.

ul-Mulk, the Mehtar, to secure the Mehtarship for himself, is, of course, out of the question. The son of Nizam-ul Mulk is a minor, and it is very necessary that some one of mature years should rule the country until the boy attains his majority, and for this purpose Shuja-ul-Mulk, who has been accepted as the Mehtar by the British officers on the spot, will perhaps do very well. As regards Umra Khan, he has taken refuge with the Commander-in-Chief of the Amir of Kabul, and it is hoped the Amir will not prove so shortsighted and old-fashioned as to think it undignified to make one over to the British Government who has sought his protection. Furthermore, the Indian Government has suffered the loss of so much life and money in the expedition, and it must secure some tangible advantages that may be of future use. It is therefore absolutely necessary that a through road should be constructed up to Chitral, so that an Indian army may experience no difficulty in marching to and back from that country whenever it may have need to do so. The neighbouring tribes should also be so controlled that they may not be able to give trouble or molest the Indian army passing through their territories in future.

4. The *Zamānah* (Cawnpore), of the 2nd May, publishing a map of Central Asia, giving a brief account of how England and Russia have gradually extended their empires in Asia, and stating that though Russia has not given her Asiatic subjects those blessings of education, industries, commerce, fixed laws, regular courts, &c., which England has conferred on her Indian subjects, she treats her Asiatic subjects on terms of equality in every day dealings, and does not look down upon them as England does, says now that their Asiatic boundaries on the North-West of India have become coterminous, England ought not to sit secure until it has as strongly fortified Chitral and Hunza and made them as safe and protected as Herat is against a possible foreign invasion. The writer is glad to find that the Chitral imbroglio has happily directed the attention of Government to the strategic value of that country at this time when the English and Russian boundaries are going to be finally demarcated on the Pamirs.

ZAMĀNAH.
2nd May 1895.

5. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 5th May, in commenting upon the withdrawal of administrative powers from the Mahārāja of Bharatpur, observes that the mismanagement in the State was due to the bad counsel of His Highness' advisers and that he himself ought not to have been held responsible for the same. Again, in establishing a Council for the administration of the State, the British Government ought to have assigned the dowager Mahārāni the same powers and position in the Council as the dowager Mahārāni of Mysore has been given in the Council of that State. The Mahārāja of Bharatpur should also be brought back from Muttra and assigned a seat on the Council.

SAJJAN VINOD.
5th May 1895.

6. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 8th May, is sorry to hear that the young Nawāb of Rāmpur has no really able and great men about him to advise him in the conduct of State affairs and that the administration of the State is not satisfactory. Nawāb Muhammad Ali, who has just been appointed the Revenue Member of the State Council in place of Saiyad Ali Hasan, deceased, is an able man, having once been a member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and will, it is hoped, help to improve the administration of the State.

HINDUSTĀNI.
8th May 1895.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

7. A Fyzabad correspondent of the *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 8th May, referring to the great desire which that paper expressed in its issue of the 24th ultimo for the election of Mr. Hamid Ali Khan of Lucknow in the coming election of members for the North-Western Provinces Legislative Council, observes that even if one Musalmān were elected a member of the Council, it would not remove the objection that under the present elective system it is not possible for a fair number of Musalmān representatives to be appointed members either of the Municipal Board or District Board or Legislative Council. In the Fyzabad Municipal Board there are 18 elected members; of these only one is a Musalmān and the rest Hindūs. Can any fair-minded person aver that this is a fair representation of the two communities on the Board, even with regard to their respective populations? It is as clear as the noonday sun that the present elective system is injurious to the interests of the Musalmāns. The only way in which Government can rectify the system so as to make an adequate representation of Musalmāns possible is to fix the exact numbers of both Hindus and Musalmāns to be elected for the Municipal Board, District Board, and Legislative Council.

HINDUSTĀNI.
8th May 1895.

Commenting on the above, the *Hindustāni* says that the reason why Musalmāns are not elected in sufficient numbers for the Legislative Councils is that when educated Hindus worked hard, and even incurred the ill-will of Anglo-Indian officers, and when they expended money and took a great deal of trouble, in endeavouring to obtain the elective system for the appointment of members on the Legislative Councils, those so-called leaders of the Muhammadan community who had access to Anglo-Indian officers left no stone unturned to defeat the Hindus in their object. If the

Musalmáns had not thrown obstacles in the way and sanction had been received for the appointment of a larger number of elected members, the number of Musalmán members returned might have been larger. Again, Musalmáns do not bestir themselves to get themselves elected. If really able Musalmáns stand up as candidates for membership of the Legislative Councils, and do their best to be returned, there seems nothing to stand in the way of their election. Nothing can be obtained in this world without exertion. As regards the paucity of Musalmán members on the Municipal Board, Fyzabad, there are some towns in which the number of Musalmán members is greater than that of Hindus. The writer knows, from his personal knowledge, that *equal* endeavours are made for the election of both Hindu and Musalmán members for the Municipal Board at Lucknow. Not to stir and not to take interest in public affairs on one's own part and then to blame the elective system because one is not appointed a member of the District Board, Municipal Board or Legislative Council is not fair and just. The time for the election of members for the North-Western Provinces Legislative Council is again at hand, and let the Musalmáns put forward able, energetic, and independent men of their community as candidates, and do their best to get them elected, and it is most likely that they will succeed. When the number of elected members is limited, nobody who sits with hands folded in his house can expect to be elected.

RAHBAR.
8th May 1895.

8. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th May, in commenting upon the increasing expenditure of the Government of India, observes that at the time of Mutiny the Government debts were under 50 crores of rupees, while they have now nearly doubled. Extravagance has been freely practised in

Thoughts on the increasing expenditure in India.

all the departments of Government to benefit Europeans, and Europeans alone. The enormous expenditure can no doubt be curtailed, but not so long as the Governor-General and other high-placed officials continue to draw their salaries on the most lavish scale. One's head would turn dizzy if he were to enumerate all those European officers whose annual salary does not fall below Rs. 50,000, their name being legion. The lion's share of the salaries paid by the Government of India finds its way into the "belly of the white," about 12 annas in the rupee going to the white and the remaining 4 annas to "the black and brown." Twenty lakhs of rupees are expended on the Christian ecclesiastical department alone. Thirty-two crores of rupees are annually sent to England, fifteen crores of which are for the losses in exchange. India has to pay also for the British army trained in England. But it is the Government of Englishmen in India, and to call their salaries and expenditures excessive or extravagant might be construed into disloyalty. The Indians are not inimical to the British Government. They are perfectly loyal to it and wish its permanency here. But it is the duty of the Government to keep them happy and contented. The happiness and prosperity of the rulers are closely bound with those of the subjects. Mr. Curzon, a prominent Englishman, declares that England owes all her present glory to her possession of India, and that if England lose India she must lose her present grandeur also. But this is all tall talk. Englishmen appear to show their great esteem for India so far as words are concerned, but do not act in the same spirit. They ought not, if they value India at all, to expend her money so mercilessly. If India become bankrupt, it will become difficult for England to remain solvent long. Hence even if Englishmen would not care for India for the sake of the Indians themselves, they should, if wise, care for it for the sake of their own interests, it being in every way clear that the fates of England and India are linked and hang together.

BUNDELKHAND
PUNCH.
1st May 1895.

9. A correspondent of the *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 1st May, observes that it is due to the deepening poverty of the people that the crimes of thefts and dakáiti continue to increase. A hungry person thinks it better

Poverty of India.

to commit a theft or some other crime and thereby be sent to jail, where he is sure of being fed, than that he should allow himself to perish from starvation. The continued high prices of food-grains, the exportation of which is freely permitted, contributes, in no small degree, to the misery of the people. About half the number of the 28 crores of the people do not get their full meal. If Government has any doubt about this fact, let it appoint certain District Officers to go from village to village, and, make a thorough inquiry on the subject, and submit their

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reports. Messrs. Whish, Gladstone (?) and Cruickshank, officers well known for their sympathy with the people, will do very well for the purpose. The fact is that India has to pay so many taxes, make so many contributions, and pay for so many expenses, that she cannot but become steeped more and more in poverty.

10. The *Faryád-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 1st May, states that when the police in any district see that Magistrates and the Sessions Judges do not readily convict and punish accused persons sent up for trial to them, they get certain bad characters, with whom they are in collu-

The Indian police and their influence on Magistrates and Judges.

sion, to enter the houses of such officers and commit theft there. When these officers complain to the police of the theft, the latter plead that as thieves and other bad characters are not punished when accused and sent up for trial they get emboldened in their nefarious practices and cease to fear them. This plausible argument at once goes home to the officers, and they take to punish each and every accused person sent up for trial to their courts without any regard to the adequacy or inadequacy of the evidence produced; and the result is that the police become all powerful and get anybody they choose incriminated and punished without the least difficulty. This is a very clever dodge, indeed, on the part of the Indian police to get Magistrates and Judges under their thumb. Perhaps even the European police, who are so notorious for their cleverness and sharp practice, will have to yield the palm to the Indian police in acquiring their influence upon courts in this unique fashion. The writer does not know if Government is aware of this ultra clever dodge of the Indian police.

FARYÁD-I-HIND.
1st May 1895.

11. The same paper, quoting from the *Cawnpore Gazette*, to the effect that in large towns the police get fixed monthly allowances from the keepers of gambling houses and hence they do not interfere with them, observes that it is this and similar other sources of income that enable the police officers of almost every grade to live in a lordly style. They wear fine dresses, keep one, two or four horses in their stables, and mistresses on from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 a month, adorn their wives and children with costly jewellery, and supply (gratis) the demands of their superior officers, such as District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents of Police. Police officers on Rs. 100 down to Rs. 30 a month live far more grandly than a big ráis or a talukdár of as many as 150 villages. Their salaries can hardly suffice even for their necessary expenses, and it must be the ill-gotten money that enables them to indulge in all sorts of luxuries and extravagances.

Private expenses of police officers too extravagant for their official emoluments.

FARYÁD-I-HIND.
1st May 1895.

12. The *Bhārat Bhúshan* (Benares), of the 3rd May, states that three minor boys at Jhānsi were sentenced to be hanged on the charge of murdering a female child (by the Sessions Judge), one of whom was, on appeal, acquitted by the High Court. According to the Hindu religion the killing of cows, children and women is to be avoided, but under the British Government the lives of none of them are held sacred.

Two boys sentenced to be hanged at Jhānsi for the murder of a female child.

BHĀRAT BHÚSHAN.
3rd May 1895.

13. The *Sajjan Vinod* (Agra), of the 5th May, says that as pilgrims are proceeding to Badrináth in very large numbers this year, there is fear of an outbreak of some epidemic among them. Government ought to make very adequate arrangements betimes for the large gathering at Badrináth.

A large gathering of pilgrims expected at Badrináth this year.

SAJJAN VINOD.
5th May 1895.

14. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 8th May, bitterly complaining of the alleged severity with which the Lodging-House Act is being enforced at Muttra, observes that there is hardly a *Chaube*, or Muttra priest, who gives lodging to a pilgrim in his house for rent. The pilgrims make presents to the *Chaubes* for their spiritual good and not as hire for the house they are lodged in. There is a large number of *dharmshálas* (rest-houses for travellers and pilgrims) at Muttra, which were built by rich men of various parts of the country and put in charge of *Chaubes* to give accommodation to pilgrims in them rent free. It is thus clear that

Lodging-House Act at Muttra.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
8th May 1895.

Chaubes are just like trustees of the *dharmshálas* and have no right to exact any hire from pilgrims staying in them. The Municipal Board may of course enforce the Lodging-House Act on such of the *Chaubes*, if any such mean and degraded fellows be found among them, who actually let their houses on hire, and take money from pilgrims as such; but it should not assume the whole class of them to be the keepers of lodging-houses and deal with them as such. Some 1,300 *Chaubes* have, through Behari Lal Chaube, sent a memorial to the Local Government protesting against the application of the Lodging-House Act to them. The Mahárája of Morbhanj has also memorialized the Viceroy on the subject. The enforcement of the Act at Muttra, one of the most sacred places of the Hindus, has spread much discontent throughout the country. The writer then gives a list of 23 *dharmshálas* at Muttra, in which the pilgrims can lodge during their stay in that sacred city without any charge, and hopes the Local Government will give due consideration to the memorial of the *chaubes* and do justice to them.

KASHSHÁF.
24th April 1895.

15. The *Kashsháf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 24th April, received on the 11th May, says that though the people of Meerut

Water-works at Meerut and alleged obstinacy of Government in all public matters.

raised a great cry against the proposed construction of water-works in their town, and memorialized the Government strongly protesting against the project, it has proved of no avail. Experience shows that when the authorities have once decided to do a thing, no public opinion, however strong and cogent, ever makes them change their mind. Let the entire public be against a thing, but if Government is in its favour, it must stand. Look at the results of the Hemp Drugs and the Opium Commissions. There was a great agitation made against the use of both the hemp drugs and opium, but as Government was in favour thereof, the appointment and labours of the Commissions have borne no fruit.

BUNDELKHAND
PUNCH.
1st May 1895.

16. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 1st May, complains that though graduates, pleaders, editors of newspapers, and retired Government servants are now available in any numbers, assessors to help the Sessions Judges in the trial of certain criminal cases still continue to be selected

Appointment of assessors to assist Sessions Judges in the trial of certain criminal cases.

from among the uneducated or partially educated classes of men. The Government and the Sessions Judges themselves ought to move in the matter.

NAJM-UL-HIND.
6th May 1895.

17. A correspondent of the *Najm-ul-Hind* (Jaunpur), of the 6th May, referring to the order of the Allahabad High Court

Official costumes prescribed for judicial officers and legal practitioners by the Allahabad High Court.

prescribing official costumes for the judicial officers and legal practitioners, observes that it will go very hard indeed with such pleaders who have a very poor income. Why, the order will virtually ring the death-knell of the practice of poor, briefless pleaders: they will not be able to provide themselves with the newly-prescribed costumes, and hence not allowed to appear before a Court.

III.—RAILWAY.

KĀRNĀMAH.
10th May 1895.

18. The *Kárnámah* (Lucknow), of the 10th May, referring to the accidents that so frequently occur on the railways in India, says that they are due to the over-work to which the railway employes are subjected, and suggests that the railway managements ought, out of regard for the lives of the people and the loss of the railway property, to make a suitable increase in their working staffs.

Suggested increase in the working staffs of railways in India.

KASHSHÁF.
24th April 1895.

19. The *Kashsháf* (Muzaffarnagar), of the 24th April, received on the 11th May, complains that though the traders of Mu-

Complaint against Bábu Puran Chandra, new Railway station master, Muzaffarnagar.

zaffarnagar made certain serious allegations against the conduct of Bábu Puran Chandra, the new station master in that town, yet the district traffic superintendent made no inquiry whatever. Formerly there always used to be a European station master at Muzaffarnagar, and no friction ever took place between him and the traders. It is only since Bábu Puran Chandra has been appointed to the post that all sorts of complaints have been rampant regarding

his dealings with the people. Surely the Bábu had better be transferred and then investigation instituted into the charges made against him.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

20. The *Prayág Samachár* (Allahabad), of the 9th May, in its local columns,

PRAYÁG SAMACHÁR.
9th May 1895.

Local affairs, Allahabad.

states that at 9 P.M. on the 3rd idem some bad characters beset one Pandit Debi Dial Ojha passing along the Johnstonganj road, Allahabad, and forcibly dispossessed him of his *dupatta* (shoulder-cloth). Thieves and other bad characters seem to have their own way at Allahabad at present. It is hoped the new City Inspector of Police will put them down. A quantity of *kankar* has been lying unused on the road leading from *Satti Chaura* to *Kalliani Debi* for the last five or six years, blocking about half the road. A newly-born child was found dead, buried under rubbish at a place in Colonelganj.

21. The *Bundelkhand Punch* (Jhānsi), of the 1st May, in its local columns, complains that the income-tax is being assessed at present in Jhānsi with great severity. Instead of examining the account-books, the assessors get cloth-

BUNDELKHAND
PUNCH.
1st May 1895.

Local affairs, Jhānsi.

merchants' bales and the grocers' bags opened to ascertain their incomes. In the summonses issued from the Jhānsi tahsil attendance is required at 10 A.M., while the persons summoned are not examined till 3, 4 or even 5 P.M., and are sometimes told to come next day. The Sikh sepoy's stationed at Jhānsi tease female passers-by and shop keepers very much, and the police, who are afraid of them, do not check them. The people living in the cantonment bazar are greatly harassed on the grounds of conservancy, &c. The native articles of food that can be had at the railway station are generally stale and rotten and are sold very dear. A Christian Missionary at Lalitpur is inducing Kayasths and other Hindus to become Christians by holding out prospects of good employment to themselves and of free education to their children. The lanes are neither kept clean nor are they lighted. Fires frequently occur in the town in these days. Leprous beggars freely wander about the bazars and lanes, begging alms.

22. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 8th May, again complains that some of the streets and lanes at Cawnpore, such as the

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
8th May 1895.

Alleged dirty condition of certain streets and lanes at Cawnpore.

butchers' lane, the bye-lane passing near the shop of Hinga, the tobacco-seller, and that by *narwala's* *Kothi* (bank), are extremely dirty, miry, and stink most horribly. The Municipal members must be altogether indifferent to the health of the people, that in spite of the repeated complaints made in the *Gazette* they have taken no steps to cleanse the streets and lanes properly. If they do not soon bestir themselves to improve the conservancy of the town, cholera is sure to make havoc there this summer again as it did last year.

23. The *Bhārat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 6th May, complains that heaps of broken stones have been lying on the sides of the narrow roads of Benares for months past to the great inconvenience of foot-passengers. The Municipal Board ought to see to the matter.

BHĀRAT JIWAN.
6th May 1895.

Collection of broken stones on the roads at Benares.

24. An Aligarh correspondent, writing to the *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th May, says that the Christian Missionaries at

MIHIR-I-NIMROZ.
7th May 1895.

Alleged trick played by the Christian Missionaries at Bulandshahr.

Bulandshahr hold in their pay a number of men who, when the gospel is being preached in the public streets, appear on the scene and beginning to attack Christianity as a Muhammadan or Hindu will do, end by admitting to be convinced of the truth of the Bible. This is a most shameful dodge practised by the Bulandshahr Mission to deceive the unwary. The people should be on their guard against this devilish trick.

ALLAHABAD :
The 15th May 1895. } Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

KUNJ VIHARI LAL, B.A.,

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